FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1903.

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subMeation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Bryan Proclaims His Loyalty.

Col. BRYAN's last comments upon his friend Mr. CLEVELAND are the most interesting that he has made in connection with public questions since his last defeat at the polls. According to Col. BRYAN, Mr. CLEVELAND has been the very last statesman whom the Democratic party ought to take as its candidate for President. To spread this feeling has been for the editor of the Commoner his most strenuous occupation. With Clevelandism there could be no compromise, and for CLEVELAND no toleration by the Bryan faction. Yet, the head of that faction, sitting in his place of authority in Lincoln, on Wednesday night gave this new form to the Democratic situation as he sees it, and laid down this other policy:

"While CLEVELAND would be rightfully entitled to the nomination if the reorganizers obtain control of the party, they will not obtain control."

That is, if the miracle of CLEVELAND'S renomination by the next National Democratic Convention should happen, Col. BRYAN, as a loval member of the party, would recognize the regularity of the nominee and join his political followers.

by the Hon. FRANK CAMPBELL, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of the Democratic national ticket for 1904. No more bolting for Democrats! Harmony is to be not only the word but

## The Case of the Dominican Republic.

According to the latest news from the city of Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic, which comprehends about twothirds of the island of Hispaniola, is in a state of irreparable anarchy. The socalled regular government headed by President VASQUEZ, having failed to expel the revolutionists from the capital. has itself collapsed, and there is no reason to expect that the payment of driblets of interest on the debts due to foreign creditors, which has been for some time suspended, will be resumed. In all this there is nothing new. What is new in the situation is the opportunity offered to foreign creditors by the precedent established in the case of Venezuela.

Aside from debts due by its citizens to foreigners, the amount of money owed by the Dominican Republic itself to British, German, Italian, French, Belgian and other foreign capitalists, does not fall far short of twenty million dollars. The Belgian bondholders are already authorized by a convention to assume control of the Dominican custom houses in case of default on their bonds. As the default has occurred, they are now at liberty to exercise their treaty rights. What is to prevent the British, German and Italian Governments from pursuing a course identical with that which they took against Venezuela, and demanding that so much of the customs revenue as may not be needed to satisfy the Belgian creditors shall be applied to the liquidation of the claims of their own subjects? In view of our acquiescence in the coercion of Venezuela, we can hardly object to a repetition of the proceeding, for the cases are exactly parallel, except herein. that, whereas the claims of Great Britain. Germany and Italy, and, presumably, of other creditor Powers, can be satisfied by the sequestration of about one-third of the customs revenue of two Venezuelan custom houses, the whole revenue of all the Dominican custom houses will be permanently needed to provide interest and a sinking fund for the debts due to foreign creditors by the Dominican Republic.

That is to say, if the Venezuelan precedent is followed, the Dominican Republic will pass into the hands of a receiver, and, as the foreign custom house officials will need continuous protection, the harbors and maritime towns will fall under the control of foreign warships and foreign garrisons. The effect of such a state of things upon our interests in the Caribbean, already great, and certain to be immensely magnified after the construction of the Panama Canal, is obvious. We cannot permit a European Power to acquire on any pretext Samana Bay, which commands the Mona Passage between Hispaniola and Porto Rico, and which is one of the finest harbors in the West Indies, if not in the whole world.

What is to be done about it? When we had the opportunity of annexing the Dominican Republic with the consent of its inhabitants, when annexation was urged by the Grant Administration, we did not own Porto Rico; we did not exercise, as over Cuba, and we did not contemplate the building of a Panama canal. Moreover, there was then a widespread impression among statesmen and jurists that the Constitution followed the flag. and that, if we annexed the Dominican Republic, its colored inhabitants would become ipso facto citizens of the United States and entitled to an early bestowal of the privileges of Statehood. In many of these particulars the situation is completely changed.

The inhabitants, indeed, of the Dominican Republic ought to be, and doubtless would be, entirely satisfied to occupy the status now held by the inhabitants of Porto Rico, because, under our authority, they could count upon the enjoyment of a like prosperity. Rather may we say that, under our conwell being which neither the natives of

Porto Rico, nor even those of Cuba, can | idea of its tone, spirit and probable inhope to reach, for, in respect of agricultural capabilities, Hispaniola is the finest island on the globe. In Samana Bay we should gain a harbor of the very highest strategic value, which, used in conjunction with our naval stations in Cuba and Porto Rico, would assure to us an irresistible ascendancy in the Caribbean. As for European Powers, they would have everything to gain and nothing to lose. In annexing the Dominican Republic, we should, of course, assume its debts. On the other hand, we could never permit any part of its territory to be alienated, nor, in spite of the Venezuela precedent, could we allow its harbors to be permanently controlled on the pretext that the foreign collectors of customs required military and naval protection.

We may take for granted that, not only our State Department, but our Navy Department, is anxiously considering the Dominican problem. Events have now brought it to the front. It must be solved quickly and solved right.

#### The Runcie Attack on Gen. Brooke in Gen. Wood's Interest.

The extent to which the military fortunes of Gen. LEONARD WOOD profited by the services of Gen. Wood's intimate friend in Cuba, the convict " BELLAIRS." is now generally and definitely known. The extent to which Gen. Wood was aware or had reasonable opportunity to be aware of the real character of his daily associate, press agent and social chief of staff, then so recently from the convict camp and chain gang at Ichetucknee in Florida, is a question that calls urgently for a plain statement from the high officer of the United States Army whose reputation is directly involved by these disclosures. This incident of Gen. Wood's career will not down. Public opinion awaits his statement; personal honor requires it.

It is no wonder that the now ascertained facts about the convict promoter The reception of the recent statement of Gen. Wood's fame should recall attention to another affair directly concerning him. We refer to the North American of New York, that last year BRYAN had Review article attacking Gen. BROOKE'S refused to support COLER seems to have administration in Cuba at about the time borne fruit with the rising of the question | when Wood supplanted BROOKE in supreme command at Havana.

Of this publication a Havana correspondent of the Evening Post, writing on April 22, remarked:

"Your readers will doubtless remember the once much-talked-of article in the North American Review for November, 1899, entited 'American Misgovern ment in Cuba.' This was an attack upon Gen. BROOME, prepared under Gen. Woop's direction. and which, as is well known, passed under his own hand before publication."

Commenting on this incident on May 1. last Friday, our neighbor, the Post, said editorially:

"The worst part of this offence lies in the fac that the article attacked Gen. BROOKE, Gen. WOOD's superior, in the most unmeasured terms, and denounced him roundly for his failure properly to govern the island of Cuba. When the article appeared, Gen. BROOKE had already been removed, and been succeeded at Havana by Gen. Wood. But the article was so plainly a violation of military decency and discipline that Secretary Root ordered Gen. WOOD by cable to call Lieut. RUNCIE, who had accompanied Gen. Wood from Santiago to Havana, to account for it. This was done, with the result that Lieut. Runcie was removed from several com missions and offices in which, according to Gen Wood, he was doing most valuable work for the Military Government. Now it appears that Gen. Wood was as guilty as Lieut. RUNCIE."

Republican referred editorially to the incident in these terms:

been fully explained, but the General's connection with a certain attack upon Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE, Wood's predecessor as Governor General, has now been made clear. In January, 1900, the North a year ago." American Review printed an article on 'American Misgovernment in Cuba, by Lieut. JAMES E. RUN-CIE, in which Gen. BROOKE's administration was severely criticised and condemned. How unfavorable an impression concerning Gen. BROOKE the article produced in the United States is well remembered. Wood succeeded BROOKE as Governor General at about that time, and the magazine article certainly helped Americans to regard the change as one that made for the better. Now, Lieut, RUN-CIE was merely the nominal author of that article: the real and responsible author was LEONARD WOOD, whose subordinate RUNCIE then was. The manuscript was revised by Wood and was corrected by Wood in that officer's handwriting. The assault thus made upon a superior officer. Gen. BROOKE, was in violation of the military regulations, and Secretary Root ordered Gen. Wood to discipline Lieut. RUNCIE because of it. Thereupon followed the singular performance of Gen. Wood removing RUNCIE from places that he held under Woon's Government on account of an article which Woop himself had inspired and revised."

And on Wednesday the New York Tribune, without accepting the truth of the charge that Gen. Wood inspired and revised the Runcie article, declared:

" If this charge is true, Gen. Wood ought to be court-martialled. If he made a public attack upon Gen. BROOKE, his superior officer, through the agency of a subordinate. he committed a serious military offence. If he concealed his part in such a transaction and punished his partner in it, he was guilty of an act of base cowardice and falsehood.

From this conclusion we do not think any reputable newspaper, or any honorable man, in the army or outside of it, will be likely to dissent. This is one of several cases which are critical, as affecting Gen. LEONARD WOOD's title to public confidence and esteem.

It should not be prejudged; and there are certain mistakes of fact or premature and improbable assumptions in the forewe now do, a species of protectorate going extracts from several of our esteemed contemporaries which seem to us to need impartial consideration.

The gravity of the Runcie article is not overestimated in the citations above; but it is right to say that the North American Review, in accepting and publishing the same on the strength of a responsible name, acted naturally, properly and strictly in the line of its well-known policy regarding the treatment of important public questions.

Major RUNCIE's discussion of affairs in Cuba consisted of two parts: First, a eulogy of conditions in the Santiago district during the several months of Gen. Wood's independent command there; and, secondly, a sweeping and bitter condemnation of general results throughout the island during the whole period of Gen. BROOKE's supremacy and respon- BROOKE-probably as early as October trol, they would obtain a level of material sibility. One or two specimens of each or November, 1899, although as published

tent. First, as to Wood in Santiago:

" The task of establishing order in this distracted region and maintaining peace among the inhabitants devolved upon the American military commander and his subordinates. . . The General in command governed the surrendered region with commendable disregard of such provisions of the Spanish code as were in his judgment incompatible with the objects of the American occupation. Courts were promptly established, the Judges being appointed only after careful inquiry and upon the express recommendation of the best citizens. The demoralized municipalities were reorganized, the municipal officials being appointed in the same way as the Judges. Porces of police were organized for the towns and rural districts. Cities and towns were cleaned of the accumulated filth which had made them for ages plague spots and centres of infection for the most dreaded diseases of the tropics. Sanitary regulations were enforced among people who had never before known what such regulations were or were intended for. . . Public order was restored and maintained in the most turbulent section of Cuba. None but Cubans were appointed to office but every Cuban official was subject to the supervision of the American military authorities. · · In less than six months substantial progress had been made toward the accomplishment of the purposes for which the United States had intervened in Cuba, when, on Jan. 1, 1899, it lost its identity, becoming thereafter only a part of the Military Division of Cuba, subject, in all respects, to the Military Governor at Havana."

That was the date on which Gen. BROOKE became Military Governor of the whole island. Then we have these pictures, among many others, of his abject failure in contrast with the illustrious success of Wood at Santiago.

"The history of the American occupation since the day when the entire island passed into American hands is simply the story of what has been done at Havana. It is a record of error and neglect, of folly ending necessarily in failure, and, possibly, in shame and disgrace."

"When the name of the first Military Governor was announced, there was dismay in the hearts of all intelligent Cubans. They knew nothing of his long and honorable record as an officer, but they knew all about his brief career as Governor of Puerto Rico, and of his deplorable failure as an admin strator of civil affairs."

" Neither by ability nor experience was he fitted for the duties intrusted to him, and it was inevitable that when he found himself unable to exercise the great powers conferred upon him those powers should fall into other hands."

"The folly of the Military Governor in proclaim ing the complete reestablishment of the Spanis laws had the effect of preserving, in working order every weapon and device for the purposes of fraud corruption and oppression that Spain had perfected after four centuries of misrule.

" Corruption exists everywhere. Justice and injustice are commodities disposed of, more or less openly, in the forum as in a market."

"When the Cubans cry out against the continu ance of a condition of things against which they repeatedly rebelled, and which they believed could not exist under the American flag, they are told, by the Cuban secretaries, that the American Governor is responsible and that he declines to take any steps in the direction of reform. "When, on the other hand, indignant Americans

scandalized at a state of affairs for which the whole American people will be held morally responsible, ask the Military Governor for an explanation of his tranquil inertness, they learn that such or such a secretary has the matter in hand, that it requires careful consideration; that much time is necessary.

"A demonstration that a candidate for any important position was unfitted for it by personal character, attainments, antecedents, or for any other reason, had no weight with the American Cuban secretary."

"The Courts are corrupt and incompetent: the police forces are hopelessly inefficient; the public schools are unorganized; the municipalities are all bankrupt dependents upon a political machine; the offices of Government, high and low, are filled, very largely, with unworthy and incompetent officials; the laws, the courts, and the methods of procedure On Sunday last. May 3, the Springfield | are unreformed; and, finally, almost every abuse against which Cubans rebelled and to remedy which the United States intervened is in operation to-day newspaper correspondent, BELLAIRS, has not yet awaits only the withdrawal of the American forces tion. to burst out into anarchy of another type.

"The problem has become, by reason of neglect and incompetency, more difficult to-day than it was

Such was the gloomy picture of Gen. Brooke's alleged incompetency and failure, in contrast with Wood's efficiency and success, which was drawn at Santiago for publication in America a few months after Capt. EDGAR G. BELLAIRS, at a dinner of the Cosmopolitan Club given just before it removed to new quarters in the Circulo Español in Santiago, with Gen. WOOD presiding, had pronounced this toast:

" Gentlemen, I give you LEONARD WOOD, the next Governor General of the Island of Cuba!"

While there is a general similarity in the method of comparison instituted by Major RUNCIE between BROOKE and Woop and that which was attempted three years later by BELLAIRS in the case of TAFT and WOOD, the two efforts at service must be distinctly differentiated. Mr. RUNCIE is not the sort of man likely to consort with a BELLAIRS either after or before the exposure of his criminal record. The author of the article in the North American Review is an honorable gentleman, a retired officer of the United States Army, a lawyer of ability, a person, perhaps, of strong prejudices, but quite incapable of dishonestly misleading American opinion even to benefit a friend to whom he was so unselfishly devoted as he was to Gen. WOOD. At the time of the preparation of the article in question Major RUNCIE manifestly believed that ne was serving public interests in helping to promote Gen. Wood's ambition. His view of Wood's worthiness was sincere; his ideas about conditions under BROOKE were the convictions of energetic, if blind, partisanship.

The question of Major RUNCIE's sincerity, however, has nothing to do with that of the responsibility of Gen. Wood

for the attack on Gen. BROOKE. As a matter of fact, this article did not appear in the North American Review of November, 1899, or of January, 1900. as stated above, but in the number for February of the latter year. It reached the public, therefore, at least six weeks after other agencies had already accomplished the result which it was intended to bring about, namely, the recall of Brooke and the appointment of Wood as Military Governor at Havana in his place. The date of Wood's appoint-

ment to that office is Dec. 13, 1899. The circumstance of the retarded publication of the article does not affect its animus or alter its original purpose. The internal evidence is clear that the article was written before Gen. Wood succeeded section of the article will give a sufficient | it bore date of December, 1899. If Gen.

WOOD was a party, directly or indirectly, to the attack upon his superior officer, he was not the less guilty of an infraction of military discipline, and not the less liable to military punishment, because the article did not happen to see the light until after he had supplanted the attacked superior aforesaid.

As to the alleged existence of conclusive inculpatory evidence of Gen. Wood's participation, in the shape of autograph corrections of his on manuscript or proofs, we shall doubt it very much until the document is actually produced. That would make conviction of guilt a simpler matter than it is accustomed to be in such cases. Even supposing that Gen. Wood was the instigator and principal as well as the proposed beneficiary of the literary enterprise for which his devoted friend RUNCIE assumed the responsibility, it would be quite unnecessary for him to write down with his own hand the material for his conviction before a possible court-martial later on. Typewriters, calligraphers and friendly copyists are too easily enlisted to require so great a risk on the part of a man of Gen. Wood's recognized astuteness in matters of personal concern.

The probability is that the article as originally prepared, in October or November, was intended to be anonymous. and that the appearance of its author's name in February was a proper requirement of the publishers. Except as a retired officer. Major RUNCIE was not subject to military discipline, and he held no office under the Military Government, so far as we have ever heard. His advisory relation to Gen. Wood was private, and pecuniarily disinterestedthat of a friend and counsellor.

It seems to us that in this case a far more promising subject of inquiry than the treatment of Gen. BROOKE by Gen. Wood is the treatment of his old personal friend RUNCIE by the same able practitioner of the arts of the escalade. Was Major RUNCIE the particular rung of the ladder which received the parting kick? Was he sacrificed at Washington or at Havana to Gen. Wood's safety and uture? Little doubt that Secretary Root would like to know!

Gen. LEONARD WOOD'S title to fame and esteem and further advancement over the heads of veteran soldiers is not clear until some of these questions now crowding around his Cuban career have been answered satisfactorily.

What Shall They Do With the Men The Texas Federation of Women's Clubs has settled or wiped away all questions but one. At its next meeting those federated sovereigns promise to decide this sole remaining matter, of solemn importance to the dethroned sex: " What Shall We Do With the Men?" Art, science, literature, music, politics, political and domestic economy, have been discussed authoritatively and exhaustively. Man. petty man, was left till the last. He closes the programme or procession.

It is too late to ask for clemency. The case must be decided on its demerits. The men have had their day and now they are to have their day of judgment. Still, we wish we could read the thermom eter of feminine feeling in the Southwest. Do the daughters of the Lone Star approve the horrible severity proposed by a Kansas man hater a year or two ago? pression or restriction. " Men must be bolished." was her ruthless cry.

Has this radical notion spread? Can't the men be revised and amended? At under American authority. There exists through least we hope that there will be some out the island a condition of tame anarchy, which | kindly voices in favor of gradual aboli-

## Keep the Issue Clear.

The front issue between the lumbernen and their employees is whether the lumber trucks must bear a union label. which, of course, means union drivers

The lumbermen, for reasons which it is unnecessary to discuss, say that they will not submit willingly to such a requirement. They want the amount of freedom that ordinarily goes with a man's property and with the right to do business with whomsoever he prefers. Against all this the drivers and their associates are arrayed; and that is the situation.

Public fault-finding with either side is idle. The right of the public to interfere will not arise until there is some breach of the peace.

## A Lancastrian Poet.

Mr. JAMES D. LAW, a traveller and poet of distinction, has published an enlarged edition of his " Lancaster Old and New, a pint of prose and a hogshead of verse. Agreeable and smooth-flowing verse, full of pleasant fancy, humor, local knowledge and reminiscence of that time-honored Lancaster. Felicities of nomenclature delight Mr. Law, and we believe he could set the Gazetteer to rhyme and make it a work of art. No more we mention Pinchguttown or once far-

famed Hardscrabble. No longer may we proudly know such morsels fa

and julcy As Fiddlers' Green and Beggars' Row, Sey schwamp and Noodledoosey; But we can surely not complain of what time has

While on our map we still retain a list like what la left us. What other county in the land within such com pass narrow Can boast of names like Bird-in-Hand. Letort and

Octoraro!

Salunga, Chickies, Kissel Hill, Cocalico, Vinola, Fertility and Puseyville, Lobata and Leola." But the cook book is more permanently fascinating than the geography. Mr. Law summons an old farmer to enumerate some of the Pennsylvania dainties:

The Apple Butter and the Souss and Sass, The Apple Dumplings and the Schnitz and Knep. Sour-krout and butter-bread and 'kauphy-soup (I write the last as it was writ for me)! And kichlin cakes, kohl-slaw and liver-wurst And 'chighans from the bott 'and raisin Pie! (' My daddy had no breakfast if he lacked His smear-kase mixed with garlic-and his pipe!

"O, tough insides of reapers," as VIRGIL said. The descendants of this venerable epicure are probably more squeamish and of weaker stomach; yet smear-kase mixed with garlic " and set off by a pipe is a simple meal for the hardy, the strenuous breakfast of the healthy. But Mr. LAW's farmer is too

deep in " Pennsylvania Dutch " for the unlearned. Do "souss" and "knep call up any clear image to those who are unversed in that Keystone tongue? What s " kaupy-soup," and what are " kichlin cakes "and " chighans from the bott?" We believe " Pennsylvania Dutch " to be one of the most interesting of languages, but shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it so far as we outside barbarians are concerned. We can't eat in it comfortably without a vocabulary. The next edition of Mr. Law's poems should be enriched with notes.

We leave it to MARK TWAIN to decide whether the pilot who ran the monitor Arkansas aground in the Mississippi should lose his license or his life.

In the year 1900 the railroads of London carried four hundred million passengers the omnibuses five hundred millions; the trams three hundred millions; the cabs and boats seventy-three millions, giving a total of one thousand two hundred and seventy-three millions of passengers. In 1902 the suburban railroads of the same village transported six hundred and eighteen million travellers; the underground railways pulled down two hundred and sixty-four millions; the tramways carried along three hundred and ninety millions; the omnibuses five hundred and thirty millions and the cabs and boats thirty millions, making a grand total of one thousand eight hundred and thirtytwo millions of movers, or one-third more than there were two years before.

All of which goes to prove that there are crowds of people in good health and heaps of money in circulation.

Gunfire's victory in the Metropolitan resterday shows that the Hon. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY not only acquires many good norses, but some which the Goddess of the Turf permits to win races. The Metropolitan was well won and well deserved.

The Corporation Counsel's argument against the Neville bill exempting certain property from taxation is unanswerable The argument that the East River Gas Company franchise was a matter for the Board f Aldermen to determine, coming as it ices after a curtailment of the powers of the Aldermen as an impractical and incorrigible body, is not only flimsy, but unfor tunately it delays a public improvement of great merit.

The departure of Prince FERDINAND from four children, seems hardly consistent with the alarmist despatches concerning the Balkan situation, unless it is so bad that care of itself. But there is no reason to believe that matters have reached that stage yet, although the Hungarian Government has directed the Transylvanian Railway's management to have a large number of cars ready for the transportation of

This relentless she would not hear of re- fall and catch that the child received his and he fell with the child in his arms, and the latter scraped his forehead.

Some kind of a memento of the even should be given to WALSH, publicly.

The lifesaver's medal of the first class i owed to PATRICK GOODE, a shoveller on the Pocahontas coal dock, who, after a boy had fallen into the water and had sunk beneath a raft of spiles, dived under the raft three times before he got him.

The University of Pennsylvania ought to take the lead in instructing its students that college sport must not be rowdyism. This because at the game between Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania at the Polo Grounds here on Wednesday, the Pennsylvanians railed at the umpire in a way to disgrace even the professional field,

and finally refused to play longer. Unfortunately, this is not at all new for collegians, but it ought to come to an end, all the same. If college sport cannot be governed by the rules of fair play, which knows the umpire's rule only, it had better stop.

Why Shaves Soothe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: IN THE SUN several days ago I read a letter from a man who spoke of how a good shave rested him and braced him up when he was fagged out, and the wanted to know why it was. I think I can tell him why. All the nerves of the body come to the brain by way of the neck, and more nerves are in the mouth and throat than anywhere else. When the skin is dry and bristly the ends of the nerves that come out to the skin become sensitive and partly inflamed and the whole body is affected. The shave, with its warm water and lather to soften and soothe, the rubbing of the skin gently, and the cleaning away of all roughness and opening of the pores are of all roughness and opening of the pores are relief to the nerves, and when t e operation is finished the shaved person is practically another being in his feelings. I don't think I would recom mend this treatment to women whose nerves make them tired, but I knew a woman of sixty yearsdead now-who for ten years or more went through times a week, with great benefit to herself, and no especial harm to her complexion. PORT JERVIS, May 2.

## St. Louis Sounds Her S

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you andly announce to the world and to the amateur dialect writers thereof that the name of the Western city now struggling with a world's fair problems not pronounced "San Louie" or "Sant Louie, or "Louey" or "Looce," or even "Saint Lewis." is not a French city, neither is it Weish. It is an, American city with an adopted American name which is pronounced Saint Louis. Colloquially, the "Saint" is sometimes shortened

by the use of an obscure vowel sound to something like "S'nt Louis;" but the name is never given any of the vocal twists and modifications above indi cated when pronounced by the people who live there and do business there, or by the farmers in the vicinity, the negroes, the whart-rats, or any ther class on earth but Eastern poets. It may be other class on earth but Eastern poets. It may be a relief to intending visitors to know that contortions in mongrel French need form no part of their task in inquiring their way to and through the city of St. Louis. The every-day speech of the cultured New Yorker will hit the mark squarely, and even the Yankee drawl or the New Jersey brogue will do no violence to native ears, if the above suggestions are followed. The Suth heh will pronounce it "S'nt Louiss," with a sharp, distinct whip-crack, short "I" sibliant at the end. But he won't say "S'nt Louey."

ST. Louis, May 5. WALTER C. TAYLOR.

For the End-Seat Sitters. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is not my lesire to trespass on debatable ground, but just call attention through your valuable organ to the practice some people have of occupying the end seat in open cars and retaining it, much to the diacomiture of incoming passengers. Not even for old and infirm people is allowance made. The end hog seems to disregard the gospel of altruism.

HROORLYN, May 4.

Mrs. JORN NELSON.

senator Blackburn on the Character of the Men Who Shot Atterney Marcum. WASHINGTON, May 7.—Senator Blackburn of Kentucky talked freely to-day re garding the situation in Breathitt county, where Attorney J. B. Marcum was assassinated several days ago. He said that Kentucky lawlessness was confined to the mountains of the State, where the most incomprehensible people in the world live.

They are nearly all illiterate, half starved nd almost naked," said the Senator, "yet they are the most hospitable people to be found anywhere. They are dirt eaters and quarrelsome. Many of their feuds are of a hundred years' standing, and I do not believe it possible to stop their fighting so long as the people continue to live. They have a peculiar code of honor. They never molest a woman, nor will they shoot an enemy accompanied by a woman or a

"I knew Marcum very well. He was fine fellow and for seventy days he was ble to protect himself by simply being ecompanied by a woman or a child. But ney were determined to get him and waited their chance. These mountaineers never shoot you except in the back. They always shoot from the bushes and never give a man a chance for his life. In their way they are honest. A stranger may stop with them in the meanest hovel and never have any fear of being robbed. The mountaineer will lie on the dirt floor and give his bed to the stranger. He will divide his food with him and will be insulted if offered any morey for his bestitality. offered any money for his hospitality, yet for \$25 he would not hesitate to seize his rifle and hide in the bushes and shoot

his rifle and hide in the bushes and shoot the first man who came along.

"There have been various theories advanced to account for the peculiar nature of these people, and one is that many years ago all the escaped convicts from the adjoining States fled into the mountains of Kentucky for refuge, and their descendants are now raising the devil. It is born in them and nothing can eradicate it. I doubt whether the man who killed Marcum will ever be arrested and tried. No one would appear against him, but he is a marked man, and sooner or later he will be shot in the same way that Marcum be shot in the same way that Marcum

was.
"I knew that Goebel was going to be killed and I warned him several times, but I made one mistake. When the but I made one mistake. When the mountaineers were brought down to the capital in a body I thought that it would occur then, and when they went back to their homes I thought the danger was passed, but I should have paid more attention to the character of the mountaineer and would then have seen through the plans and would then have seen through the plans of the assassin. I admit that it is a deplorable situation, but I cannot see any remedy except time."

Prof. Charles A. Briggs and His Students. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial referring to Prof. Briggs in terms of such true appreciation of his Christian scholarship is greatly appreclated by his stu-Bulgaria, accompanied by his mother, the Princess CLEMENTINE of Coburg, and his general opinion is that Prof. Briggs's conception of the Church is out of harmony with the tendency of thinking among the students of the more evangelical type. In view not only of your editorial, but of the opinions con-In view not only there is nothing to be done but to let it take | stantly expressed by laymen and clergymen in the columns of THE SUN, I feel that the drift of theological thinking which is going on among the best theological students is misunderstood. Since the results of higher criticism have

made it plain to us that the Bible can no longer be appealed to as an infallible source of au-thority, and since it no longer occupies the chief place in the reconstruction of the theoltroops.

The third child that ever fell out of a railway car window, so far as we know, fell out of an elevated car window on the Second avenue railway day before yesterday. The warning of millions of mothers to more millions of children not to lean out of railway windows, lest they tumble out, has again been justified. But, miraculous to state, as this particular child fell, there was a man on the street below, Daniel Walsh, bricklayer, to catch him, and catch him hid with entire success, although the boy weighed thirty pounds. It was after the fall and catch that the child received his only hurt. The moment the deed was done the shock of the rescue overcame Walsh and he fell with the child in his arms, and the later was at those and the fall with the child in his arms, and the later was and he has the advantage of being part and leader of a movement which is consent to the child in his arms, and the later was after the total catch high in the child in his arms, and the later was after the total catch high for his age. The chief place in the reconstruction of the theology of the age, men are turning more than ever before to a deeper concept of the Church than Protestantism has to give. We are seeking for a living expression of the life of Christ as the source of our authority and, above all, as a place to find rest. No body of students is more keenly alive to the theological and philosophical situation than are the students of this institution, which has so nobly espoused the cause of Prof Briggs. He is, in the providence of God. occupying just that position in modern theology which the thinking of the cause of God. occupying just that position in modern theology which the thinking of the same read with the relivious will of the followers of Jesus and philosophical concept of the Church in which the relivious will of the followers of Prof. Briggs are as truly catholic as any other body of students which he relivious will of the followers of Prof. Briggs are as truly catholic as any other body of students which philosophical lines — he represents that move-ment toward Catholicism which is appealing to the best scholars of the ave, and so far from being out of sympathy with the student mind, he, on the contrary, represents a move-ment which is very dear to many students. S. HERBERT LANGDON

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, New York. Reckless Driving of Fire Engines. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to re

echo the protest by "An Eyewitness," regarding the reckless driving of Fire Engine 23, stationed in West Fifty eighth street. I also saw this accident on Monday, and what has greatly surprised me is not been killed.

The street pavements at the intersection of Fiftyeighth street and Sixth avenue are invariably we 
and slippery, yet engine and hose cart drivers have 
continually endangered the lives of these noble

continually chasageted the horses attached horses.

Not over a month ago one of the horses attached to the hose cart and driven in a similar reckless manner on the wet pavements slipped and rolled under a milk wagon, thereby causing a delay of fully ten minutes.

Does it pay to take these chances, court such delays and endanger the horses' lives?

This kind of reckless driving on this street should be stopped.

J. B. H.

A Trained Nurse Repudiates Jane Tappan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you please tradict a mistaken statement made relating to

Jane Tappan or Toppan, as she was called, was Jane Tappan or Toppan, as she was called, was not a trained nurse. She was a woman who served some months in a training school for nurses and was dismissed without a diploma. No doubt she was a fascinating woman, and the physicians gave her employment regardless of the fact that she was so expelled from her school. She passed for a trained nurse, and was fairly successful, but eventually disgraced a profession to which she never actually belonged.

I make this statement public in justice to the profession, because it is true. I hope physicians will be more careful in placing women of her calibre on the same standard with graduates of high-class training schools whose characters are above reproach.

New YORK, May 6. NEW YORK, May 6.

Flinch, a Kalamazoo Invention. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The card

game Filinch described in your Sunday edition. game Flinch described in your Sunday edition, under another name (Desperation) has been a popular parlor game in the Middle West for many years—probably since before Mr. Flinch of Kaiamazoo was born. It is played with four or more packs of ordinary playing cards, bunched and shuffled together. Instead of ten, twenty-one cards are placed in each (flinch) pile, and instead of two only four cards are used by each player, and only four separate piles are permitted to each player. Otherwise the process is substantially as described by The Sun.

Atlantic Citt. N. J., May 4.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Governors—they told their staffs to brighten up the braid
And deck themselves as Solomon had never been arrayed.

They climbed upon the special trains, and left the janitors
In all the Halls of State the only ruling Governors.
They whirled away across the land as fast as they could whiz. Until they reached St. Louis—old St. Louis on the

The Governors—they left their trains, with attaches and troops.

And wondered why they were not balled with hearty yells and whoops.

They marched in solemn silence till into their rooms And said: "Let your committees on reception abw recept."
But there they sat unnoticed, in that place of fluster The city of St. Louis-old St. Louis on the Miz.

The Governors-they waited, and the Nawth Ca'-

The Governors the been had:

They lottered in the corridors, impatient, hot and mad:
And then they packed their medals, and their sabres, and their plumes, and their plumes. And dug into their wallets for the money for their Now, if you're seeking trouble, then the way to

THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEERS. INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

Plans to Send a Team to England to Compete for the Palma Trophy. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- A committee of

the National Rifle Association, consisting of its secretary, Lieut, Albert S. Jones and Col. E. J. Dimmick, were at the War De partment to-day to see the Secretary War with the view of securing Governmen aid in the sending of a team of riflement England to compete for the international Palma trophy. With the consent or ton Secretary arrangements were made wit Gen. Crozier, head of the Ordnance Department, for new carefully selected rifles for the use of the team, and ammunition of the latest loading for both practice and the

matches The War Department will also order that from each military department there be sent the best shot to Sea Girt, N. J., to take part in the competitions which will be held will be strictly national in its character.

Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, as president of the board of promotion of president of the board of promotion orifle practice, will appoint a committee of seven, composed of one officer of the army one from the navy, one from the marine corps, three from the national guard and one at large, to supervise the shooting of the contestants, and select the team. Great interest is being taken throughout

the country in the coming competitions, and there is much rivalry among the States o have a representative on the team. The United States Marine Corps has brought a man all the way from Culebra to represent it in the contests. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia and Ohio have notified the National Rifle Association of their intention to send their best shots to Sea Girt. The Fifth Regiment of New Jersey has

sent \$100 toward the fund being raised to pay the expenses of the team. This brings the fund up to \$1,187. Seven thousand more are needed.

#### NAVY PAYMASTER UNDER ARREST Court-Martial to Try Him on Charges of Irregularities and Deficiencies.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Assistant Paymaster Philip W. Delano, U. S. N., now in Washington, has been placed under technical arrest to await trial by courtmartial on charges of irregularities, deficiencies and false statements in his accounts. The court was been selected and will be appointed soon.

Mr. Delano recently returned to the United States from the Philippines on the gunboat Isla de Luzon, on which he served in the Far East. An investigation of his accounts was regarded as sufficient to warrant ordering his arrest, and a board has been appoint to draw up the formal charges on which he to draw up the formal charges on which he will be tried. Mr. Delano is eligible for promotion to the grade of paymaster. Should he be acquitted the promotion will be made.
Invitations for the marriage of Mr. Delano

Invitations for the marriage of Mr. Delano, to take place in the latter part of May, have already been issued. Mr. Delano is the son of Commander Francis H. Delano, now at the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard. His brother is Capt. Frederick H. Delano of the Marine Corps, now on the Asiatic station. It is said that the pay officers have discovered a shortage of \$1,700 in Mr. Delano's accounts. accounts.

#### CANADA.

Australian Cable a Disappointment.

MONTREAL, May 4 .- The high expectaions that were formed when the Pacific cable was completed, that it would develop intimate relations between Canada and Australia, are far from being realized. Up to the present not a single press message has passed over the cable, and a proposition made by the Ottawa Government to that of Australia that arrangements should be made by which press despatches of 500 words would be permitted to pass free for three months was met by a disappointing refusal. The business work of the line also is relatively insignificant, and altogether the remoters of the imperial cable connection. promoters of the imperial cable connection are dissatisfied with results. Australian business with Great Britain continues to go Telegraph Company, which has the right to use the Government offices throughout in other channels than that to the extreme north. So another illusion of our anti-American imperialists has gone, the Australians being practical people and not given to follow visions.

# MONITOR ARKANSAS SHUT UP.

May Have to Remain in the Mississippi Until Another Freshet. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The new monitor Arkansas, which attended the Louisiana Purchase Exposition dedication ceremonies at St. Louis last week, is in a predicament in the Mississippi River. Owing to a rapid fall in the river Commander Vreeland cut short his St. Louis visit and started on a race for the Gulf. He was afraid that the fall would be so great that the monitor would be shut up in the Mississippi until next spring. But news received at the Navy Department this morning from Commander Vreeland indicates that he may have started too late. His telegram was cent lest night from St. Genericae.

sent last night from St. Genevieve, Mo., about half way between St. Louis and Cairo. It is as follows: "Channel five miles below, up which we came, is choked. New channel only 11 feet (the Arkansas draws 12 feet 10½ inches). compelled to wait for rise or further scour-

## Sees Socialism Advancing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From all parts of the country come reports of an alarming increase in the Socialist vote, and people ask why does socialism grow in these United States. The explanation is easy. The newspapers fight shy of the subject, fear to mention it, and only oppose it, at best, in a half-hearted way and mostly under cover. This is a mistake and a fatal one. What is needed is an aggressive campaign of education, clear and never slacking, against the Socialist programme of confiscation and one-class domi-nation. The curious, being denied informa-tion and instruction by the nation's press, naturally go to the Socialists and from their speakers and publications get the one-sided version of the subject that turns them into Socialist cranks and fanatics.

If we, as the sane, conservative element, do not wish to see our country overwhelmed do not wish to see our country overwhelmed with this threatening wave of an alien radicalsm, we had better get a lively move on us New York, April 30. J. R. W.

#### Whence "Bucket Shop." From the Milwaukee Sentinel Trading was dull on Change the other day, and a little group of brokers were discussing the mar-

kets and gossiping. Finally the conversation

drifted into a reminiscent vein and the group fell to telling stories of that famous crowd of sp who made the old Chicago wheat pit a famous spot in the palmy days of thirty years ago. During the progress of the conversation some one made use of the term "bucket shop," using it in the generally accepted sense of to day. "That reminds me." said Thomas H. Doyle, "that I was present when the word 'bucket shop' was first coined. It was let me sec-thirty years ago, when the old Board of Trade stood at Washington and La Sc." streets. William Pleronette, one of the old-time brokers of Chicago: Abel Adams of Minneapolis. and myself were entering Henry Lindsen's buffe at Exchange place and Gambiers' alley. I was I regret to say, about to indulge in a mild libation This interesting situation was interesting situation was interesting situation. Said it had been some moments since the bottle got the shove. The Gov. of Indiana asked the bill at his hotel;
New York's Executive observed: "This certainly beats — I."

The Gov. of South Dakota said he'd take no more in his—
No more of this St. Louis—old St. Louis on the Miz.

No more of this St. Louis—old St. Louis on the Miz. my money. Come in and I will buy you a drink The Governors—they lingered till the fun had all but it shall not be said that I, a member of the Board of Trade, encouraged a man to buy his wheat in place where he could buy thousands of bushel and carry away his holdings in a bucket. The other witnesses to this christening of the open board (which was not justified) and to the coining of the word which was afterward universally used wer To tell them of St. Louis—old St. Louis on the Mis. Lindsen, the proprie

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(an insurge the newspape At the meet held on May 4, Mr. Dressier, many years, a corresponding not elected. This made Chaffin hot, a about the pers nation and was read at society of his "Somebody "I'd like to kr got a new offic who are also o who are also op and caused all year, were to be "That is wha he said "The

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ITHACA, N. Y. Edward E. Free nost prominen class of Cornell a toast at the fr the annual ma tween the fresh have broken ou Thus far this usually quiet in was predicted be able to condu year in peace. to be the case, more to be the case, mores were of the hurried de who has been to first year class in tello, the footbal was about to be tercepted and so the control of the cocasion. The sophomore of the cocasion. sanization was effort will be ma

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